The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 363.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1795. [Vol. III.

Miscellany.

From THE POLITICAL DICTIONARY—a late British Publication.

Ass,—a beast of burthen. The celebrated naturalist Buffon says, that an *ass is the most patient of all animals*; but the philosopher has never read the history of JOHN BULL.

Citizen,—the most honourable of titles; the definition of a virtuous man.

Gaming is an abominable vice, and always thrives in proportion to the corruption and degeneracy of a people. It was ingeniously observed by a French moralist, respecting *gamblers*;

"*On commence par être dupe, on finit par être Fripon.*"
"*We begin by being dupes, and finish by being knaves.*"

As this is too often the case, an honest man had better be content in any station, than embark on the dangerous ocean of PLAY. The *French Republic* have abolished lotteries, and enacted severe laws against *gaming*. But the French are *Atheists*, and what is *much worse*, they are REPUBLICANS.

Groan,—sedition.

To Grumble,—high treason.

Grunt,—a hog's cry; the complaint of the Swinish multitude, or the people's lamentation.

Guess,—how Pitt will be able to get through the present war.

Guillotine—an instrument of most rapid and humane invention, lessening and shortening the pains of death to condemned criminals; so called after the name of the inventor, who is said to have died under its axe.

As it is the custom to *decapitate*, and not to *hang* KINGS, there should be a *guillotine* in all monarchical states, that in case of ACCIDENT their MAJESTIES might not be exposed to suffer long and unnecessary torture. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth received four strokes from the executioner, before his head was severed from the body. With the *guillotine* such *mistakes* are impossible; the business is at once affected; as the machine falls, so sure is the head to be that instant taken off. But notwithstanding speedy and immediate operation, it strikes terror into the coward and guilty breast. Mr. P-tt the *Alarmist*, member for the county of N-thmpt-n, has declared, that he had rather see ARBITRARY POWER established in England, than that a GUILLOTINE should make its appearance in the country. Nevertheless, several first-rate mechanics are reported to be at work, in order that the people may not be disappointed, supposing it should *enter into their heads, that they had occasion for one*. To the French we are indebted for this discovery; and Europe ere long promises to borrow all their modern political improvements from that nation.

Hell,—a place of torment; where there is neither liberty of speech, nor liberty of thought, nor liberty of action; where men can be imprisoned at the will of a minister, without ever being brought to trial; where the rich exult and riot at the expence of the poor; where vice triumphs, profligacy prevails, and war, taxes, and desolation are the *consolations* of the people.

Hell,—the conscience of a TYRANT. REX, TYRANNUS.

Hemp—an plant with which they make *ropes*. Never did the cultivation of *hemp* deserve more encouragement than in the year of our Lord 1794, when the horrible crimes of aristocracy seem to be preparing punishments that will require a vast consumption of the above *salutary* vegetable. The *guillotine* is not yet introduced into England.

March,—a military movement; at some time quicker than others. When the Duke of York marched from Dunkirk, the pace of his army was what the coachmen would call "the long trot."

JOHN BOGUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has now begun business in Princess Street, near Mr. Hepburn's wharf, where he intends carrying on House and Ship joining, Cabinet making, &c. hoping to meet with encouragement as his abilities shall prove him deserving. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and returns his grateful thanks to those citizens who have already conferred on him their favours.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted in the above branches. Also a pair of sawyers who understands cutting of mahogany, &c.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795. 3 w. e p.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly, for an act, giving me leave, to build a TOLL BRIDGE, across Occoquan River, from the town of Colchester, to my lands in Prince William County, on the main Post-road, leading from Alexandria to Richmond.

THOMAS MASON.

July 8, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcavella and Lisbon wines, Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks.
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Glouçester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choise percel of Spanish Hides.
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire for the year a Negro Wench for house-work, and to assist in cooking.

Alexandria, May 5 1795.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Irish Linens, white and brown;

Irish and Russia sheetings; white and brown dowlasses; osnaburgs; ticklenburgs; striped, cross-bar'd, tamboui'd and plain muslins; humhums; camboricks and lawns; muslins handkerchiefs of every description; fashionable chintz and cotton shawls; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of calicoes and chintzes; fashionable superfine and second cloths and cassimeres; waistcoat-shapes; muslinetts and dimities; cotton, thread and silk hose; plain and striped nankeens; jeans, fustians, cotton royal rib and satinet; moreens, durants, tammies, cambletts, bombazetts and bombazeens; worsted & silk bindings; an elegant assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; Turkey stripe, taffatas, mantuas, lustrings, pelongs and persians; India and English silk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gentlemens' fashionable hats; black books; pewter basons, dishes, plates, spoons, tankards, mugs, flasks, porringers and ink-stands; stock locks, iron and brass rim locks, augers, gauges, chisels, plane irons, files, frying pans, pitsaws, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, seas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extensive quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 23, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 24th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on six and twelve months credit.

3,500 Acres of Land,

THE property of JOHN S STROTHER, deceased, lying in Culpepper county, between Chelter's and Thornton's Gap. On this land there are twenty one plantations now under cultivation, and will be in good order for sowing in small grain this fall. The land will be shewn and further particulars made known on the day of sale by

JOHN STROTHER, Admr.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *John Strother*, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated. And all those indebted, are also requested to make immediate payment, by which means they will prevent cost and trouble.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful the Court of Hustings in Chancery sitting, made at March Term, 1795

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 8th of August next, for ready Money, on the premises,

A Valuable three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated on the South side of Prince and the West of Union Streets, near the corner of Shreve and Lawrason's store, subject to a ground-rent and the Dower of the Wife of Michael Madden, against whom the equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises hath been foreclosed, by the executors of W'm Sydebotham, deceased.

W'm SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, July 4. 1795.

MUSIC.

JOHN V. THOMAS

HAS just received, and for sale, upwards of five hundred different choice SONGS, set to music, selected with taste from the most celebrated compositions of Dibdin, Hook, Storace, Shield, &c.—also,

Instructions for the Violin,
do. German Flute,
do. Piano-porte or Harpsicord,
Lessons for the Piano-porte or Harpsicord,
Best Roman Violin strings.

Alexandria, July 9, 1795.

N. B. He expects to receive in a few days, a large supply of Harpsicord music.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred acres of good Farming Land, in Loudoun County, on Goose Creek, between Leesburg and Middleburg; it abounds with good springs of excellent water. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

AUGUSTINE LOVE.

July 24, 1795.

Irish Linens.

THE subscriber has just landed from on board the Fair Virginian, a quantity of Irish Linen, which have been particularly well chosen and laid in. He will dispose of them in lots, or will sell the whole at an reasonable advance, as his stay in Alexandria will be but a few weeks.

HENRY GIRD.

Queen Street, July 29, 1795.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us, by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the subscribers to the *George-Town Bridge Company* is requested at the house of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said Company, for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, Potomack, July 22, 1795.

Notice.

THE business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, will in future be conducted by *John Ferrall & Co.* in the house lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, or to the late partnership account of Ferrall and M'Neely, to make immediate payment.

JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at present occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-street,

IRISH Linens, pillow fustians, thicksetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chintzes, calicoes, humhums, India and English muslins; ticklenburgs, osnaburgs and bed tickens; superfine, elastic and forest cloths; satin, Morocco, fluff and leather shoes; buck, kid-skin and silk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; silk, cotton, thread and yarn hose; with a variety of other articles, which they will sell remarkably low, by the quantity or single piece, for Cash or approved Bills.

They have also the following articles to dispose of, viz.

Madeira, Port, Calcavilla, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Fyal } Wines, in pipes and quarter-casks,
Holland Gin in do.
Whiskey in hhds. tierces and quarter-casks,
Pepper in barrels,
Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect some Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendship, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fustians; thicksets; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; silk and yarn hose; with a variety of coatings and coarse woollens, which he will sell by the piece or package, on the best possible terms, for Cash or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchased by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at this market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit commission, or brokarage.

Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of *George Williams*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, will be sold on Monday the 17th of August next, on the premises, for ready money, a tract of land lying in Fauquier county, near Rector town, containing two hundred acres more or less. This land is about half cleared and the improvements tolerable; it has over and above the advantage of a good mill seat on a constant stream. The land may be seen by an application to Mr. *Joseph Green*, who lives adjoining the same, and will be sold by

JEREMIAH MOORE, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, } Ex'rs.

July 13, 1795. 4w.

FOR Sale 150 acres of fine level LAND, lying on the head of Dog Run, about six miles from Alexandria, and one mile from Colchester road the situation of this land is exceeding level, and good for farming, especially for Wheat and Corn, and is improved with good fencing, laid off in good farming lots, with tolerable good housing, and springs of excellent good water, convenient to the same. Any person inclinable to purchase this farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

FRANCIS ASHFORD.

July 25, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Candid Remarks on the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America. [BY DESIRE.]

IT was not to be expected that the treaty with England would escape censure—the spirit of party has too long infected our public affairs, not to shew itself on this occasion—to those who are animated by a pure and exclusive love of our country, truth will be acceptable—with a view of meeting certain errors which are propagated with some zeal—The following remarks are offered to the public.

It is said that we are obliged by the 7th article of the treaty, to pay for all the vessels and cargoes captured within the limits of our territory, or by vessels originally armed in our ports—this is incorrect—the 7th article in this respect, only fulfils an engagement entered into by Mr. Jefferson in behalf of our government, and promises indemnification, first for captures within our limits, which we might have prevented, but which for particular reasons we forbore to prevent; and secondly, for captures made by vessels originally armed in our ports, which vessels we might have prevented from arming, but for particular reasons did not prevent; and for greater certainty the letter of Mr. Jefferson is annexed to the Treaty, and shews that we are not bound to pay for captures by vessels originally armed in our ports against our will, or clandestinely, unless such captures afterwards came into our ports, and knowing the same, we failed to restore them—nor to pay for captures made within our territory, unless having the power to prevent or to restore such captures, we forbore to do so.

The article, in this respect, accords with the law of nations, as well as with the obligation arising from several of our treaties with other powers.

It is said that the 9th article abolishes alienism in the tenure of lands, and that all British subjects may hereafter purchase and hold lands within the United States—this is also incorrect.

The treaty of peace with England declared that there should be no further confiscations—several of the states did not confiscate the lands of real British subjects, such characters have held, and continue to hold lands in several of the states: and so on the other hand, some few American citizens held and continue to hold lands in England, the 9th article of the treaty before us, declares that British subjects who *now* (that is when the treaty was signed) hold lands within the United States, and American citizens who *now* hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty, shall continue to hold them, according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein, and may grant, sell, or devise the same as natives, and shall not so far as regards the said lands (that is only those held at the signature of the treaty) be regarded as aliens—in our treaty with France, by the 9th and 11th articles we have agreed to an absolute abolition of alienism in respect to the holding of lands; so that a Frenchman may purchase, take, hold and convey lands within the United States, as an American citizen: the treaty with England does not go to this length, but only establishes an equitable regulation concerning those who *now hold* lands in the two countries, it is expressly confined *to the lands held* by British subjects at the signature of the treaty.

The first ten articles of the treaty are permanent, and principally regard the settlement of disputes and controversies between the two countries—the subsequent articles which are relative to commerce are temporary, and we have the power to discontinue all of them at the expiration of two years after the signing of the preliminary articles of peace between France and England—these commercial articles are an experiment—they may be found more or less advantageous than we now consider them, and at a period very near, we shall again bring them into discussion, and in case the two countries shall not then agree, they all fall of course—in the interim, and during their continuance, we may expect that security in our navigation and commerce, which a system of conciliation and friendship between the two countries is likely to produce.

The 11th article is merely introductory to those which follow.

The act of the Senate consents to the treaty, and advises the President to ratify the same, *on condition* that the operations of so much of the 12th article as respects the trade between the United States and the British West-Indies be suspended with a view of a future negociation on that subject.

The 12th article therefore will not go into operation, and unless its suspension shall be agreed to by England the whole treaty falls.

The 13th article secures important commercial rights to our citizens, in their navigation and trade with the British East-Indies—It should be remembered, that the trade heretofore carried on by us, with the British territories in the East Indies has been by the mere permission of the British local government there: was therefore precarious, being liable to interruption, whenever that government should choose to restrain or prohibit it—But it is said that we are restrained by this article from exporting from the United States the goods we bring from the British territories in the East-Indies, this is wholly erroneous.

The conditions on which England gives us a *Right* to participate in her East-India trade are, that we shall not partake in the coasting trade from one British port in India to another British port, and that we shall bring the goods we purchase or take on freight, in the British East-India territory to some port in America—but there is nothing in this article, nor in any part of the treaty which will prevent our re-exportation of any such goods to Europe or to any other maket we may find it our interest to send them.

To those who view the 3d article of the treaty in its proper light, which allotted to carry by the interior into Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia, Asiatic goods on the same duties as are paid by British subjects, to those who are acquainted with the distribution without the United States of goods imported by our citizens from Asia, to those who are informed that large capitals accumulated in the British territories in the East-Indies, are constantly seeking a removal to America or Europe, it will be necessary to say, that this article is truly valuable to our country. Its merits may also be tested by comparing it with our other treaties: and in this view it is pertinent to observe, that France gave us no right in her treaty of commerce to resort to, and trade with her territories in the East-Indies.

The 14th and 15th articles pursue in substance the system, exhibitted in all our commercial treaties, that is to say, the rights of the most favoured nation—some particular stipulations in the 15th article have respect to equalization of duties in the two countries, an object compatible with the freedom of the commerce and one that forms the basis of the commercial treaty between France and England, concluded in 1786—the same principle frequently appears in commercial treaties, and is seen in ours with France, where we reserve a right to countervail a particular duty established in France.

The 16th article seems free from objection.

The 17th article has been made the subject of some inquietude, since it does not protect enemy's goods in neutral vessels—no just cause of dissatisfaction exist on this head; because the article accords with the acknowledged law of nations, according to which, the goods of a friend in the vessel of an enemy are free, and the goods of an enemy in the vessel of a friend are lawful prize. Treaties have been made, that invert this rule, but "such treaties says Mr. Jefferson, depend on the will of their nations, as well as our own, and we can only obtain them, when *they* shall be ready to concur"—The objection in question was made by Mr. Genet, who complained to our government that French property was taken by the British out of American vessels—to this complaint Mr. Jefferson in behalf of our government replied on the 24th of July 1793. The following is an extract of his letter to Mr. Genet.—"I believe it cannot be doubted but that by the general law of nations the goods of a friend found in the vessel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the vessel of a friend are lawful prize—upon this principle, I presume, that British armed vessels having taken the property of French citizens found in our vessels, in the cases above mentioned, and I confess I should be at a loss on what principle to reclaim it."

Thus it appears in this respect the article agrees with the law of nations as expounded by our own government, and in other particulars contains salutary regulations.

It may not be amiss to add that the northern powers of Europe who have formerly displayed considerable zeal on this subject, have acquiesced in the doctrine of the law of nations as here explained. It has been objected to the 18th article, that provisions are thereby admitted by us, to be in *all cases* contraband—this is an error.

The article proceeds on the principle, when all admit, that there are cases in which provisions and other articles not generally contraband may become such, and in order to avoid the inconveniencies and misunderstandings which might arise in deciding when such cases do exist, it is agreed that provisions and other articles not generally contraband shall in no case be liable to confiscation; but that when the same by *the existing law of nations* may be deemed contraband, and for that reason seized, that they shall be paid for with a reasonable profit, together with freight and demurage—but it is to be understood that when, as is generally the case, provisions are not by the law of nations contraband, they are not liable to seizure, nor the vessel that carries them, to interruption, but many proceed according to their proper destination.

The 19th article is found in most of the commercial treaties and agrees with the 13th and 14th articles of our treaty with Holland, and so far as regards the security required on granting commissions to privateers is a regulation that prevailed with us in our late war.

The 20th article is likewise usual in treaties of Commerce.

It is said that the 21st article is exceptionable in the generality of the restaint of our citizens, to engage in foreign service and in the severity of treatment that it allows, of persons excepting commissions in foreign privateers.

In answer to the first objection, may it not be said, that the United States ought in an interested as well as in a moral view, to avoid every controversy and war—if when other nations are at war, our citizens remain at home, are we not more likely to continue in peace, than we should be, if our young men with respectable and influential connections, were permitted to engage as soldiers of fortune in foreign wars—besides if one may engage in foreign war, why not ten, if ten, why not a thousand, and what becomes of the national peace and neutrality, when our citizen shall compose the battalions of the powers at war? this restraint accords with the principles of our laws which are nearly as comprehensive in their prohibitions as the article in question.

The second objection to this article is somewhat broader than has been stated—the article has been represented as agreeing that all our citizens who should accept any foreign commission, whether in a foreign army, or navy, or in a foreign privateer, should be treated as pirates—No person who has read the article, will suppose this objection to be well founded. The persons who may by this article be treated as pirates, are only those who shall accept foreign commissions, to arm vessels to act as privateers against a nation at peace with their own country.

No species of war is less reputable than privateering; none in which licentious men are so capable of outraging humanity, or wounding the reputation of their country—Humanity and the interest and Reputation of nations have therefore conspired to confine the evils of privateering within narrow limits.—

Hence we find in almost all the commercial treaties of the present century, a provision similar to that in question; and in every treaty of commerce heretofore entered into by our own country, we discover this regulation—it is found in the 21st article of our treaty of commerce with France, in the 19th article of our treaty with Holland, in the 23d article of our treaty with Sweden, and in the 20th article of our treaty with Prussia, which treaty, concluded by the venerable Franklin, not only contains a provision to punish as pirates those who should accept foreign commissions to arm privateers, but establishes a variety of other restraints in mitigation of the calamities of war, dictated by Philanthropy, and worthy of imitation.

The 22d article contains a rule that merits to be adopted in the treaties of all nations—it agrees with the best approved law of nations, and cannot become the subject of objection.

The 23d article accords with and confirms the existing rules and practice of our Government in the hospitable reception it gives to the public ships of war of all nations—It is however to be understood that this regulation is not applicable to privateers, but only to public national ships, and that in subordination to our former treaties—the latter part of the article may be useful to our navigation, and the privilege is not recollected to have been secured in any of our other treaties.

The 24th and 25th article have (it is hoped from mere error) been the source of much unmerited censure.

The 24th article does not allow to any foreign privateer, who have commission from any state at enmity with either party to arm their vessels, nor to sell their prizes in American or British ports, nor to purchase therein more provisions than shall be necessary to go to the nearest port of their own country—the objection to this article arises from a belief that it militates with, and indeed violates the 22d article of our treaty with France—that article engages that we will not permit to the enemies of France to arm their privateers, or to sell their prizes in our ports—but it does not contain an affirmative stipulation, that we will permit France herself to arm her privateers, or to sell their prizes in our ports—We engage to France that *their enemies*, shall not arm their privateers nor sell their prizes in our ports—and we are free to engage to England that *her enemies* shall not arm their privateers nor sell their prizes in our ports—This construction has been formally adopted by our government, and announced to France, who acquiesces in it, and who first established it, by the commercial treaty she made with England in the year 1780: The 16th article of that treaty, which was several years subsequent to the treaty with us, exactly corresponds with the 24th article of the treaty before us—If France, eight years after the date of her treaty with us was at liberty, in a treaty with England to insert and agree to this article, are we not equally free in a treaty with the same power, to insert and agree to the same?

Those who shall have any doubts on the subjects are desired to consult Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris, of August 16, 1793—after giving the above exposition of the article in our treaty with France, and remarking that the same article existed in the posterior treaty between France and England, Mr. Jefferson observes, "that to give to those negative stipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconsistent with each other, and with good faith; to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the sense in which France herself has expounded them."

The 25th article proposes several regulations to be observed between us and England in cases when one party is in peace, and the other at war——These regulations are in themselves proper, and are only objectionable from an opinion that they likewise will violate our anticedent Treaty with France.

Did this article stand absolute, and without any exception of prior treaties, there would certainly be grounds for objection—But the regulation that it proposes can by no possible construction effect our treaty with France, because that treaty was made before this treaty, (which is not yet in force,) and the article in question expressly declares that nothing contained in the treaty shall be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other nations—the treaty between us and France was a prior and existing public treaty, consequently no stipulation thereof is, or can be effected by the proposed treaty with England, but on the contrary is sufficiently described and excepted from the operation of that treaty.—Thus the French privateers and prizes will continue to have right to come into our ports, and the English privateers and prizes, when England is at war with France, will continue to be excluded from our ports—But should England be at peace with France, and at war with some nation, with whom we have no treaty similar in this respect to our treaty with France, then under the article in question English privateers and prizes would have a right to come into our ports—this is the fair and only interpretation of this article—let it be added that in the commercial treaty before mentioned between France and England, there is found an article exactly agreeing with this article.—If France after the date of her treaty with us, was free to agree to this article, in a treaty with England, we shall be equally free in a treaty with the same power to agree to the same article.—Candor will allow that such was free, and that neither violates their former eng
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The 26th article is common i
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The 27th article is a regulation
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by the refusal of refuge to murde
security to life and property.

The 28th and last article is to
stood, and appears to be free fr

New-York, July 1795.

Sales by A

THIS Afternoon, precisely
sold at the Vendue-Store
and valuable collection of BOO
without any reserve as to price.
☞ This will be the last sale.

ON TUES
A large assortment
and Groc

To be Re

THE Brick house now occup
nedy, opposite Mr. James
information apply to

August 1.

For Sa

A HOUSE and LOT on
a situation for business as
house is new with complete cel
hundred pounds will be taken in
terms, and the balance expected
enquire of the Printer hereof.
Alexandra, August 1, 1795.

Wanted to

A Negro man—also a Neg
quained with cooking, w
be well recommended, apply to
Alex. dria August 1, 1795

Notic

IS hereby given, that a petition
next general assembly, for the
pany for the purpose of making
the town of Matildaville, at the
to the town of Alexandria.
Fairfax County, July 20, 17

Alexandria Corporation, ss.

DENNIS NOLAND is
for this corporation, and
well and truly to execute the sai
Copy, Test, P,

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to prove his property, and pay ch
ment and take it away. DA
July, 23, 1795.

Fairfax County,
CHARLES ALEXAND
Commonwealth's Justices
county, to all sheriffs, mayors,
head boroughs, within this co
complaint is this day made to me,
Turner, that *John Wetmouth*
committed to the gaol of the sai
warrant of John Dundas, esq.
lexandria, on suspicion of felony,
15th inst. forcibly escape from
going at large; these are there
commonwealth to require you, a
respective counties, towns, and
search by way of hue and cry,
mouth Roberts, and him having
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be kept until discharged by due
under my hand and seal this 16th
CHARL

FOR S
good SADDLE-H
a journey, with Saddle and Bri
quire of the Printer.
Alexandria, July 18, 1795.

5,000 lb. of Baco
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ARCHI
Alexandria, June 2[illegible] 1795.

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ls, nor to sell their prizes
ts, nor to purchase therein
necessary to go to the nearest
he objection to this article
litates with, and indeed vi-
treaty with France—that
ot permit to the enemies of
s, or to sell their prizes in
ontain an affirmative stipula-
nce herself to arm her priva-
our ports—We engage to
all not arm their privateers
orts—and we are free to en-
mies shall not arm their pri-
our ports—This construction
by our government, and
quiesces in it, and who first
cial treaty she made with
The 16th article of that trea-
ubsequent to the treaty with
he 24th article of the trea-
ght years after the date of
rty, in a treaty with En-
his article, are we not equal-
he power, to insert and agree

doubts on the subjects are
son's letter to Mr. Morris,
giving the above exposition
ith France, and remarking
the posterior treaty between
efferson observes, "that to
ations an affirmative effect,
with each other, and with
y their negative and natural
o one another and no good
the sense in which France

everal regulations to be ob-
nd in cases when one party
war——These regulations
are only objectionable from
will violate our antecedent

lute, and without any excep-
would certainly be grounds
ation that it proposes can by
t our treaty with France, be-
before this treaty, (which is
icle in question expressly de-
d in the treaty shall be con-
to former and existing pub-
s—the treaty between us and
ing public treaty, consequent-
or can be effected by the pro-
but on the contrary it is suffi-
ed from the operation of that
ch privateers and prizes
ght to come into our ports,
s and prizes, when Eng-
ance, will continue to be
ut should England be at peace
ith some nation, with whom
this respect to our treaty with
cle in question English priva-
a right to come into our ports
terpretation of this article—
mmercial treaty before men-
England, there is found an ar-
this article.—If France after
us, was free to agree to this
land, we shall be equally free
power to agree to the same
that each was free, and that

neither violates their former engagements by assenting to the article on question in their posterior treaties with England.

The last clause of the 25th article which declares that neither party will permit the ships or goods of the other, to be taken within the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, or within cannon shot of the coast, likewise corresponds with the commercial treaty between France and England, concluded in 1786, and agrees entirely with the exposition that our own government has given to the law of nations on this subject, a marine league, and a cannon shot being understood to be the same distance.

The 26th article is common in treaties of commerce, and in substance is to be found in our treaties with France Holland and Sweden.

The 27th article is a regulation that humanity and commerce demand to be established between all nations, since by the refusal of refuge to murderers and forgers, we add security to life and property.

The 28th and last article is too plain to be misunderstood, and appears to be free from objection.

New-York, July 1795.

Sales by Auction.

THIS Afternoon, precisely at six o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store in Union street, a curious and valuable collection of BOOKS. They will be sold without any reserve as to price.

☞ This will be the last sale. August 1.

On TUESDAY,

A large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

To be Rented,

THE Brick house now occupied by Mr. James Kennedy, opposite Mr. James Wilson's. For further information apply to

PETER WISE.

August 1.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on Prince street, in as good a situation for business as any in Alexandria; the house is new with complete cellars, to amount of one hundred pounds will be taken in goods, if on reasonable terms, and the balance expected in cash, for particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Alexandria, August 1, 1795. (t.f.)

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro man—also a Negro woman, who is acquainted with cooking, washing, &c. &c. and can be well recommended, apply to the Printer.

Alex dria August 1, 1795.

Notice

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road from the town of Matildaville, at the Great Falls of Potomack to the town of Alexandria. am.

Fairfax County, July 20, 1795.

Alexandria Corporation, ss.

July Court, 1795.

DENNIS NOLAND is appointed measurer of grain for this corporation, and was accordingly sworn well and truly to execute the said office.

Copy, Test, P. WAGENER, c. c.

LEFT at our store some time last fall, two and a quarter yards mixed CLOTH. The owner is desired to prove his property, and pay charges of this advertisement and take it away. DARLING & EARP.

July, 23, 1795.

Fairfax County, ss.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, gent. one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace of the said county, to all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables and head boroughs, within this commonwealth:—Whereas complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of Charles Turner, that *John Welmouth Roberts*, who was lately committed to the gaol of the said county of Fairfax by the warrant of John Dundas, esq. mayor of the town of Alexandria, on suspicion of felony, did, on the night of the 15th inst. forcibly escape from the said gaol, and is now going at large; these are therefore in the name of the commonwealth to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, towns, and precincts to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said John Welmouth Roberts, and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed, to the gaol of the said county of Fairfax, there to be kept until discharged by due course of law, Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of July, 1795.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE

good SADDLE-HORSE, fit to go

a journey, with Saddle and Bridle, if necessary. Enquire of the Printer.

Alexandria, July 18, 1795.

5,000 lb. of Bacon, prime quality, for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.

Alexandria, June 24, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 1.

☞ The Northern Mail had not arrived this morning at 9 o'clock.

FOR THE MIRROR.

MR. PRICE,—I HAVE conversed with no one, in, or about my neighbourhood, who approves of Mr. Jay's treaty. It certainly is a most wretched performance—far from compensating the compliments bestowed on his return, much less the expences of his mission. The negociator must have been intoxicated; the charms of royalty and majesty—or something else, must have bewitched him. To render his treaty reciprocal, he has conceived it necessary to confine the citizens of America to a rigid fulfillment of their former treaty, while a partial compliance exonerates the British government—he has even attempted a miracle—to tie down his American citizens to an inviolable peace and sincere friendship with a nation hitherto hostile, and from whom he has not procured that reciprocation, without which, it is impossible those can exist. His treaty appears to have been dictated in conformity to those humiliating expressions, which frequently fell from gentlemen in Congress in the last session—their fear of offending *Great-Britain*; but then was the time for language more firm and manly and less degrading to America, It is a certain fact that the American government has for sometime past been considered as more inclined to favor the British nation and government than that of the French Republic; nor does it require the most exalted abilities to discover, whether the present treaty is best calculated to quiet or increase those suspicions. A late occasion has revived the memory of the insurgent expedition—partial as that affair was, yet it was productive of much uneasiness and fatigue, some blood and a deal of expence—what then would be the dreadful consequences of ratifying a treaty which is universally reprobated. Such an event evidently involves a three-fold risque of war—a civil war—a war with our great and brave allies—or ultimately a war with Britain. In order to rescind this treaty, for its evils would be found insupportable. Was I a better politician perhaps I might be a better Federalist—at present it appears to me that secrecy in governments can only be necessary in matters where a publication may be attended with danger to the community—that where it evidently appears that this is not the case, the injunction thereof may justly be considered inconsistent with republican government—such secrecy ever will beget jealousy in the mind of the people, who will necessarily consider it as the remote beginnings of despotism, and sorry I am to observe that it is becoming unfashionable to obtain the will of the people, and that secrecy is growing more and more the order of our government.

A revelation in London, of the secrets of our American Senate, was inspired by John the Negociator—the apostle to England—the apostate from America.

Fairfax, July 29.

FOR THE MIRROR.

MR. PRICE,—*Vanity is the inseparable companion of ignorance. Hence it is that the most important discussions are often interrupted by the crudities of the uninformed. Not accustomed, or rather not competent to judging for themselves, they hastily side with a party and impudently obtrude their jargon upon the public, to disgust of common sense and obstruction of temperate investigation. Of this cast is a late correspondent of yours, who stiles himself "A Federalist." He totally arraigns a respectable character, without advancing one reason that substantiates his charge, and has been profuse in scurrility as if his empty declamation had not sufficiently established his mental imbecility. In his endeavour to distort the figure of our patriotic senator, he has unwittingly drawn the picture of a head too thick to emit the rancor of a heart surcharged with venom.*

Mr. Mason stands in no need of my advocation; every real friend to his country will approbate his conduct, and the consciousness of having acted according to what he thought its interest will shield him against the shafts of malevolence.

What use, asks this "meteor" in politics, has resulted from the publication of the treaty? Waving the constitutionality of the measure the propriety is tenable. It prevented much misrepresentation and erroneous conjecture. It put the people at large on a footing with those who were more the favorites of government; for it is a fact that partial copies of the treaty were in circulation prior to Mr. Mason's making it public, thereby giving a party an advantage over the community in general, which was as much a violation of the injunction of the senate, as if every syllable had been communicated. It gave to the people an opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of this disgraceful instrument, which if it should have a tendency to prevent its ratification will of itself be more than a sufficient justification, and there is no doubt but the opinions of the people, conveyed in firm and respectful terms, will have their due weight with the President. It will, in all probability, do much good, it cannot possibly do any harm; for the people would ultimately know it, and it would not be the less objectionable for having previously become a law of the land; they cannot, says the "Federalist," prevent its becoming so. and if those with whom the power rests choose to saddle them with it, it will not be the easier borne for having passed through all the variety of Court etiquette. Had our senate not heretofore evinced an inclination to envelope their proceedings with mystic privacy, I should in this instance have attributed it to a sense of shame, and not have deemed them entirely incorrigible, as a consciousness of error gives hope of amendment.

To the discussion of so important a subject as now agitates the union, I feel myself incompetent and leave to those who are better informed—an example I take the liberty of recommending to the "Federalist."

A LOUDOUN FARMER.

July 27, 1795.

☞ The length of the "Candid remarks" on the treaty necessitated us to omit a variety of other matter intended for this day. "Atticus" shall appear on Tuesday.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Three-story Brick House, in King-street, next below the store of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Fosters and May—This is a good stand for business, and has been occupied as a store for several years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Bushby's house, on Duke street—A House and Lot on Fairfax-street, now in tenure of Joseph Coleman, joining John Yost, Blacksmith, and Harper and Davis's Boat-Yard—About 50 acres of Land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, in Harrison County, Virginia, on the waters of Hughs's River, or the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is said to be of an extraordinary good quality, and well watered—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo. 20, 1795. 1 . . f.

To be Rented

FOR one or more years, and possession given after the thirtieth day of October next, a three story Brick HOUSE and its appertenances, on Fairfax street, next door to Mr. RIDDLE's, and now occupied by Mr. THOMAS PORTER, for terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM HALLEY in Alexandria, or PHILIP DAWE in Dumfries.

July 20, 1795.

DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Brewery and Distillery, formery occupied by A. Morhouse & Co.

BURTON ALE in bottles, per the hamper or doz.
PORTER do. do. do.
STRONG BEER in barrels and half barrels.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

Notice.

AS J. Saul *will leave this state in two or three weeks, he requests all persons indebted to* Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. *to make immediate payment; those having demands against* Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. *or* J. Saul *are requested to call for settlement, at his compting-room in Royal street, near the corner of King-street.*

J. SAUL

Will dispose of the following articles, viz.

A handsome four post Mahogany bedstead, with sacking bottom complete; do. do. Sweet Gum tent bedstead complete; a Mahogany dining table, small Walnut breakfast do. a cot, sundry kitchen furniture; a good milch cow; an elegant bellow's top riding chair with harness; a good wheel barrow; a pine toilet table, and a pair of kitchen andirons.

Alexandria, July 25.

FOR SALE,

The Sloop Thomas and Sally,

AS *she now lies at Col. Gilpin's Wharf, burthen as per register* 58 *tons—a description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumable any person wishing to purchase will examine her. For particulars enquire of John Mutton on board, or the subscriber at Mr. M'Knight's Tavern.*

WILLIAM MITCHEL.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly, to pass an act, for laying off a TOWN on my land, near the mouth of Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun.

THOMAS LUDWELL LEE.

Loudoun County, July 6, 1795.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is licenced to act as an Auctioneer, in the district of Fairfax and Loudoun, and flatters himself that from his attention to business and desiring to please, shall give satisfaction to all those who employs him in that business.

ISAAC HUTCHINSON.

Loudoun County, near Centerville, July 23, '95.

I Want to employ craft to bring Wood at a small distance from this town, to my landing at Hunting Creek.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, July 27, 1795. (t. f.)

Wanted.

A Healthy Wet Nurse who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795.

An APPRENTICE wanted—Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

PARTY—FROM BUTLER.

PARTY is apt to turn *deaf* ear,
To all the TRUTH they see and hear;
But swallow *nonsense* and a *lie*,
With greediness and gluttony.

NOTICE.

The Members of the "Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria" are hereby informed that their stated quarterly meeting will be held at the Council Chamber on Saturday the first day of August, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Any person desirous of becoming a Member will please make application in writing, directed to the president.

By order of the President
WM SUMMERS, Sec'ry.

July 22, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel.
Old Cognac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 24 doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Lepper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30. t. f.

A Great Bargain.

ON the 20th of next month the celebrated horse BOXER will go from Mansfield, the seat of *Mann Page*, Esq. to the southward. I now take this method of informing the gentlemen of the turf, that on or before that day, I will dispose of him either for cash or a short credit. I shall only observe that Boxer in every respect is equal, if not superior, to any horse in the world. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Hanover court house.

RICHARD LITTLEPAGE.

N. B. I will also sell on the same terms the beautiful thorough bred medley horse *Gim Crack*.

July 23, 1795.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery,
WILL BE SOLD,
On Monday the 3d day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, for ready Money,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Fairfax County, and about six miles from the Town of Alexandria, adjoining the seat of Josiah Watson, late whereof Michael Ragan died seized. The land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

SAMUEL ARELL,
JOHN DUNDAS,
Wm HERBERT, } Com'rs.

Alexandria, July 13, 1795.

Money Lost!

WAS lost last night, between the turnpike and Mr. Ricketts's mill, a pair of saddle bags, with two pair of nankeen breeches, four ruffled shirts, three waistcoats, four or five pair of stockings and some money, both gold and silver, of which I have a bill. I will give fifty dollars to any person who may find and deliver the same to the subscriber, or to capt. Charles Turner, in Alexandria, or to Mr. J. T. Ricketts, at his mill.

HENRY GUNNELL, junr.

N. B. There is among the gold above mentioned, a very remarkable guinea, with a piece out of it, makes a hole about half round, any Gentleman receiving such will please to give information as that guinea can be proved. H. G.

July 22, 1795.

HOUSES TO RENT
For a term of Years.

THAT handsome and convenient three-story Brick House, now in the tenure of John Potts, Esq. situated on the corner of King and Pitt Streets, with a good stable and carriage-house, under one roof, and other necessary out houses thereto belonging. Mr. Potts expects to move out of it pretty early in the Fall, and, upon his leaving it, possession will be given, except the store and compting-room, which cannot be had till the 12th day of June next.

Also, on the same lot, a convenient framed Dwelling-House, well calculated to accommodate a small family, and a framed Warehouse. Possession of these will be given the 28th day of September next.

JOHN DUNDAS.

Who has Lots in different situations in the Town to let on ground-rent forever.

Alexandria, July 2, 1795. w. 6 e. p.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.

Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ¼, ⅞ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Russia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribdelures, Fustians, Thickets, &c.
Nankeens dyed stripes and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marseilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum, China and Persian,
Tiffanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelange, Lutestrings, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Calloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Muslins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Tassels, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimers, from 5s. to 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
Casks of assorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
Pins loose and in papers,
Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
Muslins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795. t. f.

The subscribers have for sale, at their store on Fairfax street,

High proof Jamaica and Windward Island Rum in puncheons;
Best Cogniac Brandy in pipes;
Best Holland Gin, do.
Hibbert and Co's. best London Porter and Brown Stout in casks and Hampers of 6 and 7 doz.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, } WINES in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles;
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, Fayal, } do. in pipes and quarter-casks;
Claret of a superior quality in hhds. and in cases of three dozen each;
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar in hhds. and barrels;
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Candles in do.
A variety of pickles, with a general assortment of teas and other groceries which they will dispose of one the most reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits.

MANDEVILLE and JAMESSON.

Alexandria, July 11, 1795. 1. m. e. p.

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-casks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raisons of a superior quality in casks,
Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, in the county of Loudoun, where the present turnpike road crosses the same. July 20, 1795. 2m.

Alexandria and Charleston
PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people. Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, July 8, 1795.

For PHILADELPHIA
THE
Schooner Tryall,
JOHN HAND, MASTER,

WILL sail in a few days, for freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at the upper side of of Col. RAMSAY's wharf.

Alexandria, July 27, 1795.

For PHILADELPHIA,
THE
Schooner Dolphin,
DAVIS DENIKE, MASTER,

SHE has good accommodations for passengers, for freight or passage apply the master on board, lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf.

Alexandria, July 27, 1795.

City of Washington, July 6, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- Georgetown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissioners will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unless the proprietor of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed such division is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince street:

Also on hand,
A quanty of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795. (t. f.)

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. having this day dissolved by mutual consent: those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of *Allison* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quertercasks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795. t. f.

JUST IMPORTED
By Pomery & Isabell,

And now selling at their store in King Street,

A large assortment of gilt and plated, burnished and common metal buttons, of the newest and most elegant patterns. They have also a large and neat assortment of plain and fancy Cotton HOSERY—These and other articles that they have on hand in the DRY GOODS line they will sell on such terms as shall not fail, to give satisfaction to those who may confer on them their favours.

Alexandria, June 15, 1605. (t. f.)

TO RENT

A Store, Counting-Room and two good Cellars in the house occupied at present by Mr. John Gill, and the whole or part of the red Warehouse on the corner of King and Water Streets. Apply to

ALLISON & YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 29, 1795.

The Col

ALEXANDRIA—PRI

No. 363.

Miscell

From the POLITICAL
British Pub

Ass,—a beast of burthen.
Buffon says, that an *ass* is
mals; but the philosopher ha
JOHN BULL.

Citizen,—the most honour
of a virtuous man.

Gaming is an abominable
proportion to the corruption
It was ingeniously observed
petting *gamblers*;
"*On commence par être dupe*
"*We begin by being dupes*,

As this is too often the case
be content in any station, tha
ocean of PLAY. The *Fre*
lotteries, and enacted several
the French are *Atheists*, and
REPUBLICANS.

Groan,—sedition.

To Grumble.—High treason.

Grunt,—a hog's cry; the
multitude, or the people's lam

Guess,—how Pitt will be a
sent war.

Guillotine—an instrument
invention, lessening and shor
condemned criminals; so calle
ventor, who is said to have die

As it is the custom to de
KINGS, there should be a gu
States, that in case of ACC
might not be exposed to suffe
ture. The unfortunate Duke
four strokes from the executi
severed from the body. With
are impossible, the business is
machine fails, so sure is the
off. But notwithstanding exact
it strikes terror into the cowa
P-wis the *Alarmist*, member
mpt-n, has declared, that he had
POWER established in England,
should make its appearance in th
several first-rate mechanics are
order that the people may not b
it should *enter into their heads*,
one. To the French we are ind
and Europe ere long promises to
political improvements from that

Hell,—a place of torment; wh
berty of speech, nor liberty of th
tion; where men can be imprison
fter, without ever being brought
exult and riot at the expence of t
umphs, profligacy prevails, and
are the *consolations* of the people

Hell,—the conscience of a

HANNO.

Hemp—a plant with which th
did the cultivation of *hemp* defer
than in the year of our Lord 1
crimes of aristocracy seem to b
that will require a vast consumptio
vegetable. The *guillotine* is not
gland.

March,—a military movement
than others. When the Duke o
Dunkirk, the pace of his army w
would call "the long trot."

JOHN BO

RESPECTFULLY informs t
dria, and its vicinity, that
finess in Princess Street, near
where he intends carrying on He
Cabinet making, &c. hoping to
ment as his abilities shall prove hi
thankfully received, and punctuall
turns his grateful thanks to those c
dy conferred on him their favours.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted i
Also a pair of sawyers who understa
gow, &c.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795.

Notice is hereb

THAT I intend to petition the
bly, for an act, giving me leav
BRIDGE, across Occoquan River
Colchester, to my lands in Prince
the main Post-road, leading from
mond.

THO

July 8, 1795.